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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,
bays that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Dally, Morning,
Evening and Sunday Bee printed during
the month of September, 1201, was as fol-

Llows:	Mari
126,945	1628,70
227,480	1729.06
327,270	1829,38
4	1928,00
5 27,110	2029,28
641,100	2127,97
747,710	2228,00
834,715	23
9	2428,68
1028,150	2525,58
1128,180	2628,51
1227,800	2728,64
1340,210	2828,70
1445.780	2028,93
2532,100	3028,87
Total Less unsold and retu	931,71 rned copies 12,31
Net total sales	919.31

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to fore me this 30th day of September, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. Nobody has as yet come forward to explain why the taxpayers get 2 per cent on deposits of city money and nothing on county deposits.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,

Net daily average.

From the number of lecture courses scheduled for Omaha this season, the general culture of our people must be perceptibly on the increase.

Getting a church convention located in Omaha will not by itself build the auditorium. Subscriptions to the construction fund talk loudest.

A Californian proposes to explode an old theory by camping in the famous Death valley. He is probably a calamityite who has survived the present era of prosperity and is confident be can stand anything.

Why it should cost nearly \$17,000 a year more for the county payroll today isting conditions the productive capapressure on jails, poor farm and poo relief was greater, is a mystery that no one has solved.

Chicago is determined to keep up its record of never doing anything on a small scale. It now holds the high mark for postoffice robberies, yet other forded good pasturage will not sustain postmasters throughout the country are not anxious to try to raise it.

The various governmental departments, through their chiefs, are preparing statements of what they want from congress. If all their demands are grat ified the present treasury surplus will soon look like minus 15 cents.

Two Kansas men have been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$4,000 for selling bootleg whisky. People who have tried the Kansas joint fluid will be easily persunded that the penalty is none too

It can be safely put down that the democratic district court clerk has not overlooked any chance to give the democrats a majority of the election board officers in every voting district in Douglas county to which they might set up the color of a claim.

If ex-Congressman Tim Campbell makes a success of running a restaurant in Washington through the notoriety obtained by saying "What is the constitution between friends?" Nebraska might furnish a populist of similar notoriety who would make a good business part ner for him.

The Belgians are making a great fuss because their king proposes to take a six months' trip abroad. If there is any doubt about those left at home being able to run the government, this counstock of statesmen out of a job.

There is no doubt that Omaha needs tion among the citizens of the costly macommunity without increasing the bur-

A British crulser has discovered another island in the Pacific not claimed by any of the great powers and has Omaha. Twenty years ago Omaha had Would Kansas City reciprocate if filed a pre-emption in behalf of its gov- a population of 30,000. Within twenty Omaha held a stock show? ernment. As the island is uninhabited at present it might be utilized as an lation, not by reason of its natural adanarchist colony to which the anarchists vantages, but by the location of stock from the church of which he was a memmight be deported and left to fight it out among themselves.

Germans who returned from China are accused of bringing home the head of smaller dimensions. the Chinaman who killed Baron von Ketteler. The head would not be a paranyone since the original owner was can reinforce its present factories and separated from it.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WEST.

In a very recent interview Senator Teller said the people of the west felt kindly toward Mr. Roosevelt as a western man himself. "He has lived in our country," said the Colorado senator, "and he knows more than any other president the country has had what our needs are."

Probably the whole western country realizes and approves what Mr. Teller said. It is an unquestionable fact that no president of the United States has had as intimate an association with the west, in all relations, as Mr. Roosevelt, the conversion of the natural products He knows the western people, their impressions and their impulses, and he knows western spirit and aspirations better than any other man in the east if not in the country. President Roosevelt has mingled with the western people as no other president has. He has found some of his greatest pleasures and personal triumphs in the west. Ask him today who his most congenial and sociable companions were and he would probably tell you that he found them in the great west. Where did he go when he wanted to get the men to go with him into the Spanish war except to the dustrial institutions. When Omaha west? He was an eastern man, born and reared there, but he did not look not hesitate to come. to his own section for the men that he wanted to take into the Spanish war. He came west to get those men and the

result shows that he made no mistake. President Roosevelt could not forget the west if he would. He is too much of western man himself ever to lose sight of the great section of the country, which he knows better than any of his predecessors, is the very center and bulwark of our national progress and prosperity. We may fairly conclude then that there will be no discrimination on the part of President Roosevelt so far as the west is concerned. As was said by Senator Teller, "We all feel that Mr. Roosevelt is somewhat a western man himself. He has lived in our country and he knows more than any other president the country has had what our needs are." That expresses pretty nearly what every western man feels in regard to the present administration. President Roosevelt is the president of the whole people, but he will not lose sight of the west during his administration.

BEGINNING TO SEE THE LIGHT.

A correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle pertinently points out the direct relation of the present high price of beef to the question of irrigation. Ever since the west began to agitate for government aid and control of irrigation and the redemption of the semi-arid lands eastern members of congress have stood in the way of accomplishing results. The west maintained that the question was not sectional but national and that the east had an interest in rendering these lands productive. The people of the east are now be-

ginning to see the light. The shortage in the beef supply has raised the price almost beyond the ability of consumers in that section to pay. The consuming forces are increasing rapidly with the expansion of industry, but under exwest for that matter, is to have meat at a price he can afford to pay the productive capacity must be increased Year by year the ranges have been crowded more and more and today as a result much land which formerly af the herds which used to graze upon it. The soil is rich and capable of producing more grass than ever grew upon it, but water is needed to make it productive. In place of the wild grasses, which were nutritious enough, but not sufficiently luxurious in growth, must be substituted alfalfa or like forage plants that will not grow on the arid land, no matter how rich in plant food. Water is a necessity. With it the capa city of the western ranges to produce beef will be multiplied many times. Land which now produces from one quarter, one-half or a ton of forage will produce from two to six tons per acre and the number of cattle, sheep and other animals correspondingly multi-

It is none too soon to commence the work of redeeming these lands and making them productive. The task is not one of a day, a month or a year, but of years and consuming capacity. under present conditions, will increase almost, if not quite, as rapidly as production can be stimulated. While the west has been awake to the situation for years the east is only awakening to the real significance of the irriga-

tion movement.

HOW TO BUILD UP OMAHA. The growth of modern cities is not due solely to natural advantages of location. They become great population centers only when they assure steady employment for bread winners.

The enormous growth of American try can supply the deficiency from its cities within the past quarter of a century is due almost wholly to the concentration of capital invested in industrial enterprises. Chicago could not have bepublic-spirited men, but it needs more come a city of nearly 2,000,000 people than all things an intelligent apprecia- simply by being a railroad center and lake port. Its phenomenal expansion chinery of local government and the could not have been possible but for the in the country as exhibits, drawing difficulties that have to be overcome in constant enlargement of its manufacturmeeting the increasing wants of the ing facilities, which in turn have contributed in making Chicago the chief distributing market for the western half

> of the continent. What is true of Chicago applies with similar force to other cities, including years Omaha has quadrupled its popu vards and great meat packing establishments, the enlargement of its smelting works, breweries, linseed oil mills, reinforced by factories and mills of

There is as good a prospect for Omaha to quadruple its population within the ticularly desirable trophy, but in one re- next twenty years as there was in 1880. spect it is less objectionable than some Omaha can be made a great grain and of the things brought home from the milling center as well as it has been Orient-it is of no particular value to made a great cattle market. Omaha

scores of other industrial undertakings that would give steady employment to thousands of workingmen and working

But Omaha, in every effort to pro mote its growth, should profit by its past experience. It should discourage all attempts to introduce the fabrication of articles made out of materials that have to be imported over long distances or articles that cannot be produced as cheaply as at competing points. What Omaha should encourage and support is of the great corn belt and the byproducts of the packing houses and smelter. In this direction there is room for all the capital that can be attracted to Omaha for many years to come. Fac tories that prove a failure can only damage the city's reputation and retard its growth, while every successful fac tory is an advertisement, although its output may be comparatively insignifi cant in value and importance.

What is wanted above all things i confidence in Omaba's future greatness backed by local capital invested in in stands up for Omaha outside capital will

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION. Next month the manufacturers of the country will meet in convention to discuss the question of reciprocity. It will be one of the most important assemblages of business men, to consider one of the most commanding problems, that has been held in this country. The reciprocity issue is today, beyond question, the most important that can engage the public attention. As outlined by the late President McKinley, it occupies the very first place among the great economic problems that will engage the public mind during the next few years

The reciprocity question involves so much of the future of our foreign commerce and is so completely identified with the extension of American trade with all the rest of the world, that its careful consideration is one of the primary facts in connection with any thought of our commercial welfare, do mestic or foreign. That is the fact it have to do and in the meanwhile public expression in regard to it will help the representatives of the people to know what the popular sentiment is

Like all the sham reformers and false pretenders who have been exposed by Results of American Rule Commend The Bee, Candidate Funkhouser tries to make political capital for himself by asserting that The Bee's opposition springs solely from his refusal to be controlled and used by its editor. Will Candidate Funkhouser take the people into his confidence by telling where, when and how he has ever been solicited for anything by the editor of The Bee or any one speaking for him? Can he name one single instance when he was asked to do anything for The Bee or its editor? Can be name any single instance when The Bee had any interest in the public school system or its administration in conflict with the common interest of the friends of the public schools secret cabal that has been loading the payrolls of the schools up with relatives, favorites and incompetents and squandered thousands of dollars of school money under pretense of reform

The problem of equitable taxation is by no means confined within the boundaries of Omaha and Nebraska. It is announced that the supreme court of Illinois will, during the present week, hand down a decision in the teachers tax case against the big franchised corporations in Chicago. It is given out sweeping and at the same time one of the most important rendered in many years by the Illinois supreme court. which, by practically unanimous voice, Chicago to tax the franchised corporations on their capital stock. Sooner or later the same principle will be recognized and enforced by courts of other states as a proper basis for equitable taxation. The corporations controlling public utilities are to be taxed not only on the actual value of their plants and equipments, but also upon the franchises, which often have much greater

value. The exhibit of school building insurance published by The Bee seems to have roused the ire of Member Funkhouser, who has been posing as the chief reformer of the school board. The exhibit is simply a detailed statement taken from the school board records, together with the names of the companies. the amounts of the policies taken out in each and the total premiums paid. The thing that has incensed Mr. Funkhouser is the publicity given to the fact that he has used his position in the school board in the interest of the fire insurance companies in general, including his own company. This is where the shoe fits, which he acknowledges by promptly putting it on.

Kansas City is now having a live stock show which is attracting the best cattle stockmen from all sections and proving a great educational factor in this most important industry. Omaha is the center of one of the finest stock-growing sections of the world and the breeders in this territory are among the largest exhibitors at the Kansas City show.

A Boston man has been dismissed ber because in being naturalized he swore to uphold the constitution and laws of the United States. The church tution is immoral because it does not specifically recognize God. Such truly good people should be too pure to remain in this wicked country and accept the benefits of its laws.

Washington Post. mills by starch factories, tannertes, shoe turned out and mye him a rousing send

factories, beet sugar refinerles and off, and Mr. Bryan turned in and gave him a round of talk. Let every person give ac-

cording to his means More Substance, Less Hot Air.

Washington Star. Nebraska recently received a gold medal for an agricultural display. Nebraska declines to let its fame rest entirely on its importance as an oratorical center.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Globe-Democrat. A commissioner of Indian affairs com plains that Uncle Sam's treatment of the men is so indulgent and free handed that the virtue of self-reliance is impaired. The charge of luxurious assimilation should be looked into.

Much Ado About Nothing.

Chicago Chronicle, President Roosevelt appears to be of the opinion that every man's house is his castle and that he may invite to dine at the White House whom he pleases without being called to account. The country, with rare exception, will agree with him.

Rural Mail Service.

Philadelphia Ledger. President Roosevelt will only display his sual common sense if he puts rural mail delivery under civil service rules. There is no good reason why this service should be exempt, but many reasons why it should As a branch of the public business it should come under the same restrictions and the same safeguards as other public business.

Little Profit in Trusts.

St. Louis Republic. The glowing prophecies of the trust promoters have not been fulfilled. The large dividends are not forthcoming, except in certain cases where there has been an unusual demand for the products or where there has been an excessive overcapitaliza-The lapse of time is placing the industrial stocks on a basis that is near their true value. That this non-fulfillment of expectations has caused no disturbance in the commerce of the country speaks well for the solid condition of busi-

Banks Dodged by Crooks.

Buffalo Express That bank burglars avoid, as a rule, the institutions which are members of the American Bankers' association is shown by the report of the committee on protection for the year ended on September 15. In this period only three members were robbed, the loss being \$8,300, whereas in the same time forty-five banks not members of the association lost \$128,351. Safe blowers regard to what the coming congress will have learned from sad experience that the robbery of members of the association results in relentless pursuit by the detective agency which has charge of the association

PROGRESS IN PORTO RICO.

Praise from Opponents.

Philadelphia Press. An American commercial agent who was in the island of Porto Rico in the spring of 1901 said that the local opposition to the proposed new methods of taxation, then pronounced, would die out as soon as the law was understood and its effects noted. At that time certain property owners of San Juan, who were objecting to the increase in the property valuation of the capital from \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000, under the Mollander law, were making a great how-de-do, and as their "cause" was immediately espoused by the Bryanite press in the United States, another case against the administration for "crushing Porto Rico" vas supposedly made out. But, as all know now, the Hollander law

more than met expectations. And, with than it did five years ago, when the city of the country has approached the and the taxpayers? Is not his latest the revenue which its equitable incidence the cast, or the effusion merely a palpable subterfuge to of taxation secured, proving fully equal to tered upon a new epoch last summer consequent upon the president's proclamation of free trade on July 25. With free trade. new markets and continually increasing exports to the United States, this island is booming and the American system is being praised by the very men who were ready o abuse it a year ago. Above all, as the Boston Herald points out, the remarkable success of the American fiscal system in Porto Rico in so short a time has called forth the admiration of our Spanish friends, formerly our enemies. The Herald quotes from the Madrid Heraldo an undisguised tribute to our methods, which unsolicited approval of our policy is all any friend of administration's Porto Rican policy that the decision will be one of the most could ask for, since the Madrid newspaper wants Spain to adopt the very American methods that have proved so beneficial in the island it governed so badly.

The unusual compliment of the Heraldo can be accepted at its full value, since the is said to affirm the right of the city of newspaper is one of the most conservative in Madrid and has much weight and influ-And what it sees to praise in the American system in Porto Rico is wholly warranted. In the island, under Spanish regime, taxes were inequitably laid and there were waste and corruption in the colequity, fairness and official honesty the characteristics of our rule so far, the whole island has revived and all classes feel the new prosperity, and not the privileged by 520 votes. few, as would have been the case under the rule of Spain. And it is therefore easy to see, in view of the facts, why the Heraldo wants Uncle Sam's Porto Rican methods imitated in Spain. In this issue we have scored in peace a fiscal victory as great as any physical success in the war of 1898.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Sir John Ramsden is said to be the rich est of all English baronets, his income, is estimated, footing up to \$840,000 a year. When his present term expires in 1903 Mr. Allison of Iowa will have been a United States senator for thirty consecutive years.

A monument to the memory of John Ericsson, the inventor of the first armored warship, the Monitor and of the screw propeller, has been unveiled in Stockholm, Swe

James Monroe Hill of Austin, Tex., is one of the few survivors of the battle of San Jacinto, which assured to Texas its independence. He was born in Georgia and is a cousin of the late United States Senator Benjamin H. Hill of that state.

The grave of former Governor Jonathan Jennings at Charlestown, Ind., the first delegate to congress from the Indiana territory and the framer of the Indiana constitution prohibiting slavery, has been marked by the state with a large granite

The gold medal presented by Empero William to Prof. Virchow on the occasion of his eightleth birthday is possessed by no other member of the medical and law faculties of the University of Berlin and by only three members of the philosophical faculty, including Dr. Mommsen, the

The first of a series of annual festivities in honor of George Sand has just been held holds to the doctrine that the consti- at La Chartre, France. There was a street parade, which was reviewed by a number of prominent literary people, some charac ters in the great authors being personified by young men and women of the village.

Washington correspondents are pretty safe in forecasting that President Roosevelt's message will deal with the death of President McKinley and "that the rest of the message will not be sensettanal, but will be in the terms and frank style of all President Bousevell's public ulterances."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Features of the Warmest Local Cam paign Waged for Years.

Dispatches, letters and local news paper reports substantially agree in stating that the present campaign is the warmest municipal contest New York has had since the flush days of Bill Tweed. There are nine New York exchanges on The Bee's list and not one is uncompromisingly in favor of the Tammany ticket The nearest approach to a Tammany or gan is the New York Journal, but that "loval" sheet vigorously resents the proposed promotion of Mayor Van Wyck to the local supreme bench, a twelve-year job The World is nominally on the fence, but misses no opportunity to throw a harpoot at the tiger. The Times, the Herald and the Brooklyn Eagle, usually classed as in dependent, are strongly anti-Tammany Thus the newspaper odds are heavily against Croker and his crowd. Lacking dequate newspaper support, Tammany i obliged to resort to bill posters, and all the dead walls of the four boroughs are plastered with Tammany proclamations.

The poster idea is one of the remarkable features of the campaign. A letter to the Chicago Record-Herald states tha the number in use is enormous. Evidently the plan has some effect, for the anti-Tam many forces have adopted it. The poster plan began when Tammany people put up thousands of big flaring bills quoting An drew Carnegie as saying New York City was the best governed place on earth and that in consequence of the perfection which had been reached in this regard he had given the municipality sixty-five free 11-

This was a stunner and the fusionist did not know just what to do about it until one night a letter was read supposed t be from Mr. Carnegle, in which that philanthropist stated he had said New York City was the best governed on earth, but that he said it when Strong was mayor. This was a crushing blow for Tammany and despair settled on everybody but the "old man," who immediately offered \$2,000 for the letter in which Carnegie had said he wrote his original statement when Strong was mayor.

Nobody claimed the \$2,000 and then i came out that an ambitious boy in Brook lyn who had political aims had written the letter to himself and signed Carnegie's name to it. When he saw what a commo tion he had caused he went to the nearest political headquarters, confessed his deed said he was sorry and insisted on being al lowed to go out to make speeches telling the people why he did it and why he thought it was just the kind of a letter Mr. Carnegie would write if he had the present good of the city at heart.

Billboards and stone heaps in many parts of the city are covered with posters ten-ply deep. The war began one night last when scouts for the Citizens union found the Tammany bill posters sticking up "Carnegie" posters over those reciting the woes of the city under Tam many rule. Reprisals were immediately determined upon and an hour later a squad of men, armed with paste pot and brushes and more literature, traversed the territory covered by the Tammany men and changed the face of things. This territory was between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, especially along Fourth avenue, in close proximity to the various anti-Tammany headquarters.

Over and over the rival squads patrolled this territory. No trouble ensued and the men apparently enjoyed their race. The prize of necessity went to the last at the post instead of the first. From some cause the Tammany men had the better staying qualities and at the finish the fusion bills were buried out of sight.

each armed with a stock of pamphlets and a bagful of republican butstreet last Friday sowing the seed of fusion gospel in the very heart of Tim Sullivan's Bowery, which opened last week. "Humph!" growled a man, jostling against the dauntenough, that women are in politics." "Oh, no," responded one of the women quickly, "the devil's in and we're working to get him out," and a shout of laughter from the cot-a cat-in the prevailing white-andblack effect, who staggers under the name of Logic. The workers deny that he is the only one gifted with that commodity.

A poll of the city made by New York Herald reporters one day last week leads to the conclusion that there is no landslide in sight. Brooklyn borough, in a total vote of 10,529, gave Seth Low a plurality of 253, indicating that the fusion candidate, if this ratio should be maintained, will carry Kings county by a plurality of 4,000 votes. In Manhattan, however, a majority was recorded for Edward M. Shepard, the democratic candidate, who, on the final summing up for the two boroughs, led his opponent

Thousands of citizens in widely separated sections of Manhattan were interviewed by reporters as they passed through the streets. On Broadway a poll of 2,000 voters was taken in this way, while at the same time reporters were recording the prefer ences of voters on the east side and in the avenues west of Broadway. Public markets, breweries and many establishments in the dry goods district were visited and straw ballots were taken. As had been anticipated, the breweries turned in a heavy vote for Shepard, but the market men showed decided leanings the other way, and it is clear that the men who purvey produce will support Low. In the dry goods district the fusionists outnumber the Shepard men four to one, and it is probable that the dry goods merchants and their employes will cast 20,000 votes for Low to 5,000 for Shepard.

"Taking the canvass as a whole." says the Herald, "it is apparent that a landslide is not to be expected. Party lines are closely drawn, and a close vote is indicated. In Tammany strongholds little spirit for the party candidate was observed. The district leaders, it was said, were worried, but they had hopes of getting out the full vote or election day. The fusion canvass has progressed favorably thus far, but further gains must be made to overcome the normal Tammany plurality in Manhattan."

Happy Lot of the Fat Man.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Those phlegmatic individuals whose philosophy of life is exemplified in the ancient admonition to "never run after your hat, when it is blown off on the street for a dozen fools will chase it for you. are born with a peculiar charm that makes other people render them all sorts of services without thinking it unusual. These people are usually fat and good-natured and have little to say, and are always looked up to, not on account of any intellectual gift, but because of their physical solidity and repose, which inspires confidence. If a man of the thin, nervous type, be he ever so brilliant in mentality, tries to get through the world on this fat man's philosophy, he will starve to death. The nervous man achieves greatness, if he hecomes great, but the fut man has greatness thrust upon him. It is better to have combination of the two is imposintible.



Miss Lillie Degenkolbe, Treasurer South End Society of Christian Endeavor, 3141 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM : - When life looked brightest to me I sustained a hard fall and internal complications were the result. I was considerably inflamed, did not feel that I could walk, and lost my good spirits. I spent money doctoring without any help, when a relative visited our home. She was so enthusiastic over Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, having used it herself, that nothing would satisfy her until I sent for a bottle. I have thanked her a hundred times for it since, for it brought blessed health to me and cured me within seven weeks.

I now wish to thank you, your medicine is a friend to suffering women."-LILLIE DEGENKOLBE.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE. When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruction, weakness, leucorrhea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkhom invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

ONE SUCCESSFUL COMBINE.

Profits of the Pullman Company Eight Per Cent and a "Melon."

Boston Transcript. A brief glance at the operations of successful "combine" in these days of unpleasant revelations among so many trust or industrial concerns is suggested by the Pullman company's statement of its financial position. The shares yesterday reached a new high price record, \$225, a price which returns the investor but 31/2 per cent, at once a tribute to the sound investment value of the shares, to the confidence of investment interest in the company, and New England probably holds well over onefourth of the stock, and to the wisdom which consolidated the great interests of the Pullman and the Wagner companies into the present great corporation, with its \$74,000,000 capital stock. There have been labor troubles and competition and poor years and other disturbances in the past, but Pullman continues to pay 8 per cent in dividends and to earn substantially more. While stocks generally have declined appreciably in the last few months, Pullman has advanced \$28 in the last eight

1893. In the 1893 panic the stock sold as low at \$135. The annual report appears today, covering operations for the twelve months ended July 31. The Wagner operations were intons, were trudging along East Houston cluded in the previous year's report and thus we have a good basis for comparison in this year's figures. They make a redistrict. They were envoys from the re- markable showing, even in a period of great publican women's headquarters on the railroad exhibits of the practical benefits of a year of business expansion. The Pullman company reports \$18,000,000 gross revless intruders, "the devil's out now, sure enue for the year, an increase of \$3,000,000, or 20 per cent over the preceding year, and expenses were less than a million farger than the preceding year, so that net income, or amount carned on the shares, bystanders recorded the first petticoat vic- was over \$2,000,000 larger. Included in tory. The distinguishing characteristic of expenses is \$1,500,000 for depreciation, this pair of petticoat politicians is the mas- which certainly must appear liberal The company shows not quite enough. \$9,000,000 earned for dividends and paid not quite \$6,000,000, earning 12 per cent with which to pay 8, and adding another \$3,000,-000 to surplus account as the result of one

months and this week it has gone ahead

of its former high record price, \$222 in

year's operations. It earned in the preceding year just over \$1,000,000 surplus above the 8 per cent paid, figuring on the basis of total stock issued. \$74,000,000. The surplus now stands at nearly \$8,000,000, equivalent to 101/2 per cent on the stock, and naturally rumor revives of possible distribution of this in some form-Pullman "melons" are famous for richness and seem to be expected once in a while, although nothing developed at the annual meeting yesterday to indicate any immediate intention of making an extra payment. The report shows the number of passengers carried in Pullman cars in the year to have increased by 24 per cent over the preceding year, nearly 10,000,000 being the total, figures which give a fair idea of the magnitude of a business which ramifles thoroughly through nearly all departments of American life and whose growth fairly reflects the general business conditions and prospects of the country.

SMILING REMARKS.

Puck: Gladys-Were you alarmed when e klesed you? Ethel—Dreadfully! Gladys—Aud did you scream? Ethel—Oh, no! It was a still alarm.

Philadelphia Press: "But they say," remarked the patron, "he has a good head for business." "Nonsense," replied the barber, "why, he's absolutely baid."

Chicago Post: "Did you tip him off to the police?" asked the burglar. "Sure." answered the confidence man. "Why?" "He's a nonunion safe blower."

Chicago Tribune: The Damsel-But this Chicago Tribune: The Damsel-But this is such a queer, unromantic way to propose to a girl, Mr. Wellup. In the daytime and on the way to a suburban train."

The Widower—I know it, Miss De Muir. I've generally proposed whilst takin a moonlight ride with the gal, but I thought I'd go at it different this time, just for variety.

Somerville Journal: Mrs. Youngwife— Harry, how do you like my new hat? Mr. Youngwife—Let me see the bill.

Washington Star: "My time," said the multi-billionaire, "is worth \$100 a minute." "Well," answered the friend casually, "let's go out this afternoon and play ten or fifteen thousand dollars' worth of gelf."

Detroit Free Press: "Don't forget me, Harry, dear?" walled the telf young girl, "When you are away at college. "I won't, sweet one," replied the brave boy. "I will the a thread around my

Philadelphia Press: "Papa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you would stay in this evening, Mr. Fardey will want to speak to you."
"Has he really proposed at last?"
"No," replied the dear girl, with a look of determination, "but he will tonight."

Chicago Tribune: "Gash-ding it, Maria!" exclaimed Mr. Billus, puiling a crumpled document out of his pocket. "There's that letter you gave me to mall a week or more "And you told me you dropped it into the first letter box you passed?"
"That's what grinds me. I certainly did drop something into that letterbox. I wish, by George, I knew what it was!"

AN OCTOBER BALLAD.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American. The goldenrod now blazes. On the hill; On the hill:
It spreads its yellow mazes
By the rill.
It thrills us all with yearnings
In the soul,
And sets our fancies turning For the goldenrod that blazes Heats like ice. While the cruel coalman raises
Every price.

The earth, with autumn's blessing, The earth, with autumn's blessing,
Shakes its gay
Flimsy sort of summer dressing
For array
That's more suited to October,
With its chill,
And the hues grow brown and sober
On the hill;
While the dreamy poets tune a
Tender note
For a beaver or vicuma For a beaver or vicuna Overcoat.

Oh, the leaves grow red and yellow On the trees, And the mornings warn a fellow
Of a freeze.
Yes, the good old world is losing
Summer's smiles,
And the women are perusing
Winter styles.
While the gas bill and the coal bil While the gas bill and the coar but Make their spurts,
And the men who pay the whole bill Find it harts,



We've Overcoats for as high as \$40-But we have some mighty good ones for

\$15, \$18 and \$20.

Our winter underwear at from 50c up is so good we need not say a word about it.

Alpine and Derby Hats \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and

The price doesn't tell half the story.

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